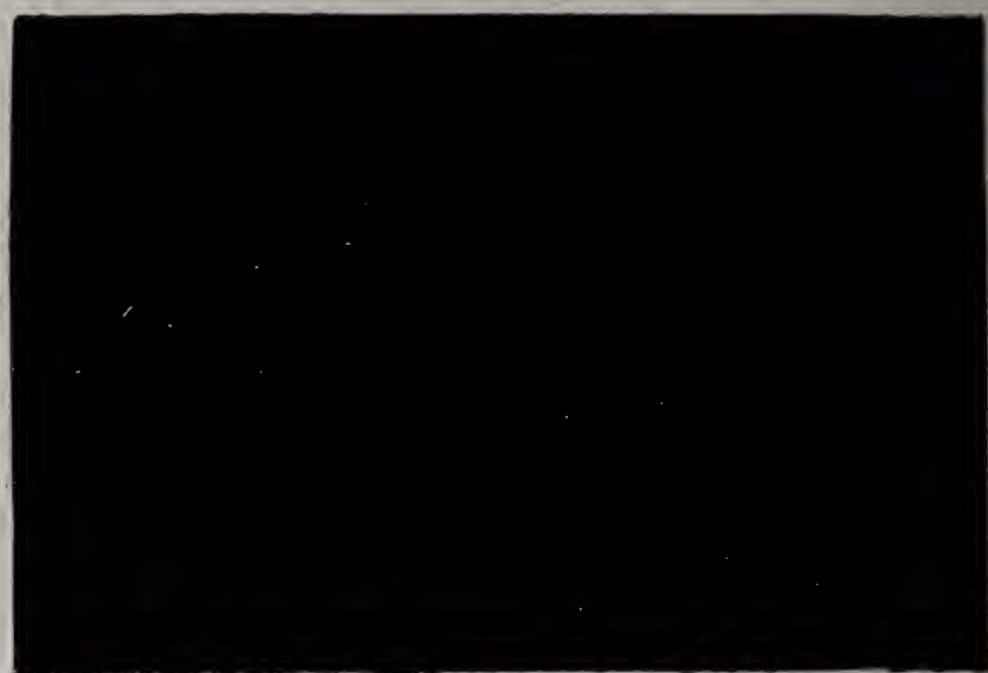


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THE AMERICAN BOARD



IN
PICTURE AND
STORY



THE AMERICAN BOARD IN PICTURE AND STORY




KUSAIE is one of the 2,000 little islands in the Pacific Ocean which go by the name of Micronesia. The American Board has worked in this remote part of the world since 1852. This island was frequently visited by the "Morning Star," the missionary vessel which was built by the children of the Congregational Sunday schools. It is today the seat of a flourishing girls' school.

PRICE, TEN CENTS

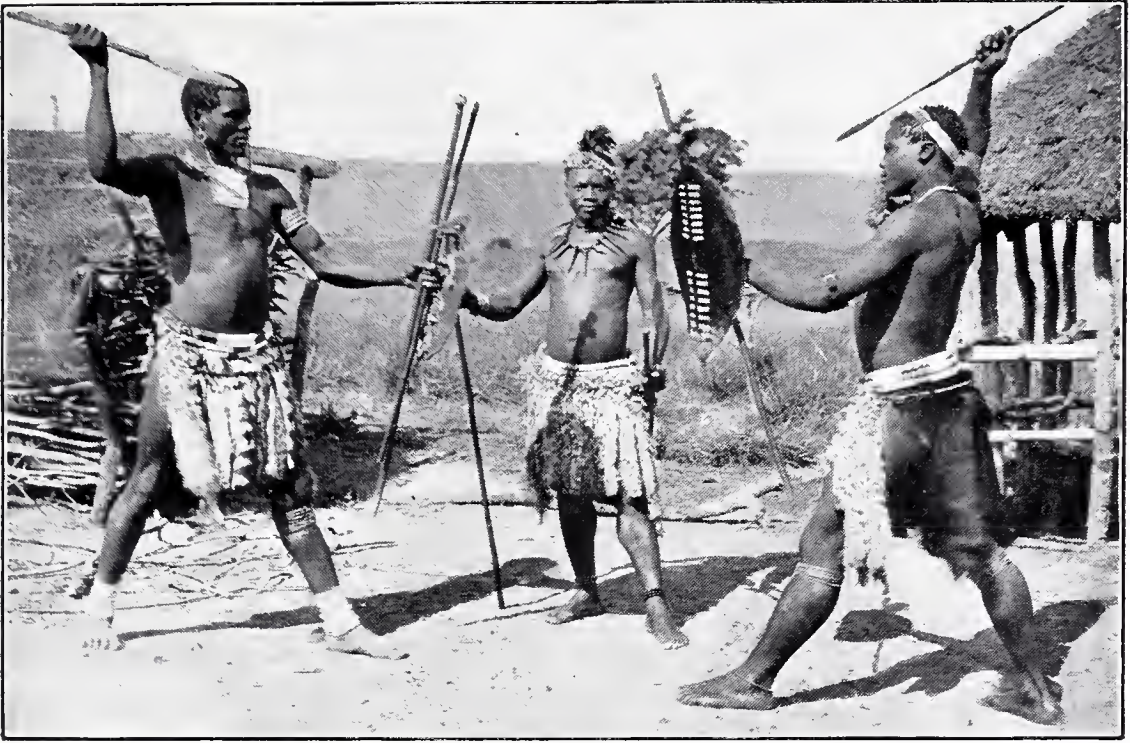
AMERICAN BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



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ZULU WARRIORS



“THE finest piece of muscle on the face of the earth.” Such was a traveler’s way of describing the Zulus of Natal. In contrast with many other African tribes, they are of sturdy build, great physical strength, proud bearing, fighting propensities, and unusual mentality. One hundred years ago, under their King Chaka, they conquered nearly all of South Africa. Chaka made soldiers of practically the entire male population. Abolishing the long javelin, he required his men to carry the assagai, or short-handled spear, which made it necessary for them to engage in hand-to-hand conflict. When his battalions, armed with their cowhide shields, assagais, and knobkerries, charged the foe, no tribe could stand against them. The American Board was the first society to work among the Zulus, the mission being established in 1835.

GRAVE OF FIRST ZULU CONVERT



THE missionaries to the Zulus labored eleven years before making a single convert. Then an old blind woman named Bhulosi came one day to Dr. Adams and said, "I choose God." That was the beginning of the work which is now known round the world as one of the great successes of foreign missions. The picture shows a praise service which was held at Bhulosi's grave in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the mission. Dr. Adams's grave appears also in the background. Standing on this historical spot, Secretary Patton was told by the Zulu pastors that from this small beginning has arisen the Zulu church of today of over 60,000 members and four times that number of adherents, 300,000 Christians in all. Still there are those who ask, "Do missions pay?"

CHRISTIAN HOME IN ZULULAND



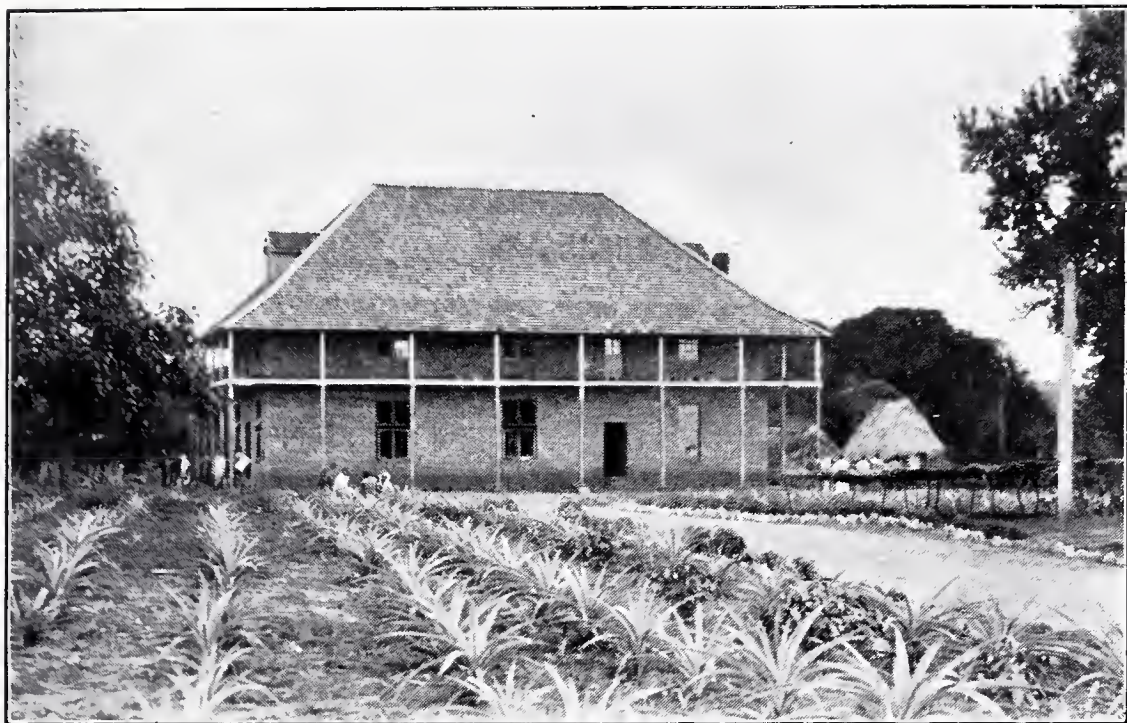
THE Zulus, in their heathen state, live in curious little round huts made of wickerwork and thatched grass, shaped like old-fashioned beehives. The huts of each family are built in a circle, with a cattle pen in the center and a stockade on the outside. Being polygamists, each wife has a separate hut for herself and children. Each circle of huts is called a kraal. The men wear only aprons of monkey tails or of leather. The first sign of the Christian awakening is the desire to wear clothes. The second sign is the building of a house with rooms and furniture. This picture shows a typical home of a man just out of heathenism. One of these days he will aspire to something finer than this. From the kraals and these homes over 6,000 children are drawn every year to our schools of various grades. In this way we are making rapid inroads upon heathenism.

THE ZULUS SEND MISSIONARIES TO THE NDAU TRIBE



THE Zulu churches are now all self-supporting. Not a dollar of American money goes toward their upkeep or for pastors' salaries. More than this, they have organized a missionary society for the sending of the gospel to other tribes. About all they can do in that line at present is to furnish the workers, the Board agreeing to provide the funds. In this way a group of well-trained and efficient Zulu teachers is maintained in our Rhodesia Mission, 600 miles to the north among the Ndau (N-dä-u) people. These Zulu missionaries are held in great respect by the natives of that region. Our own missionaries regard them as invaluable assistants. The theory of the Board is that Africa, for the most part, must be evangelized by the native Christians.

MT. SILINDA SCHOOL, AFRICA



IMAGINE running a school for boys with pineapples in the front yard and oranges growing all about! That is the way it is at Mt. Silinda. This station in Rhodesia is one of the beauty spots of Africa. The elevation is sufficiently high to modify the tropical climate, the rainfall is abundant, and the soil is rich. The British Government, through Cecil Rhodes, presented the Board with thousands of acres of splendid land, including a forest of mahogany and other rare trees. On this tract are the mission residences, the church and the school, together with the industrial and agricultural departments. Over twenty-five different crops are raised on the farm. The pupils are gathered from a wide area of Gazaland, and even from Portuguese East Africa.

THE DOCTOR VISITS A HEATHEN HOME



HUNDREDS of thousands of Africans die every year as the result of diseases which might be cured by modern medical science. According to the African idea, diseases and accidents are the result of witchcraft, of which they live in constant dread. The witch doctor is the evil genius of the community, who often holds the power of life and of death and whose medicines and incantations are liable to make things worse rather than better. Imagine, then, what it means for a Christian physician to take up his residence in an African tribe. In the picture we see Dr. William L. Thompson visiting a heathen home near Mt. Silinda and ministering to a stricken child. The more serious cases he takes to the hospital at the station, where, with an American trained nurse on the ground, the best possible help is rendered.

THE CHIKORE SCHOOL ON PARADE



ABOUT twenty miles from Mt. Silinda is Chikore, where a work of extraordinary interest has been accomplished. The people were a degraded lot, practicing cannibalism on occasions, and full of revolting customs, when Rev. George A. Wilder went among them to live in 1880. Their present condition can be imagined from this picture of how they welcomed Secretary Patton on his visit in 1911. Expecting to see wild people in semi-nudeness and armed with war clubs and spears, he was met by these two lines of well-dressed children from the Chikore School, headed by Lincoln, their native teacher. As Secretary Patton rode on horseback between the lines, the children waved palm branches and sang in English the missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

IN A HEATHEN VILLAGE, ANGOLA



ANGOLA is on the western coast of the continent, just south of the Congo. This territory affords one of the best fields for mission work in all Africa, on account of the favorable climate of the interior highlands, and the enterprise and intelligence of the natives. The Ovimbundu tribe, among whom we work, were formerly slave dealers and traders. Their old-time enterprise is now turned in better directions, especially to agriculture and the industries. They are proving to be ready students of Christian civilization, and are fairly eager to learn our arts and trades. This picture of a pagan village gives some idea of their manner of life. It indicates a relatively high stage for Africa. The picture was taken during the visit of a lady missionary, who, as will be seen, made the journey on a riding-ox.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY, ANGOLA



THE effect of Christianity upon the Ovimbundu is discernible in the changed conditions of living, but most of all in the faces of the converts. It is amazing how these people, who from time immemorial have been living in pagan degradation, take on the aspects of Christian character and civilization. In less than a generation a pagan tribe by means of missionary help can be lifted from barbarism to a comparatively high level of social attainment. The evolution of ages is pressed into a few years. In looking at a picture like this one is reminded of the remark of Charles Darwin, the scientist, who said, "The lesson of the missionary is the enchanter's wand."

A MISSIONARY'S HOME



“**BE** it ever so humble, there’s no place like home.” This is true of Africa as of other parts of the world. The pagan native loves his hut; the Christian native adores the little house he builds, American fashion, with the tools the missionaries give him, and the missionary himself comes to feel a real affection for his thatched cottage under the palms. The home in the picture is that of Mr. W. C. Bell, of Bailundo, Angola, and represents the early days of the mission, when houses were built of sun-dried brick and thatched with grass. The houses we are erecting now are of burnt brick, with tile roof, and are made proof against white ants and other creatures. The home, as the highest product of Christianity, is our best gift to the non-Christian peoples. Hence the Board particularly welcomes money for building houses for missionaries. Such a gift would be a splendid memorial of a relative or friend.

REV. AND MRS. HENRY A. NEIPP
ON AN EVANGELISTIC TOUR
WEST AFRICA



THE Board maintains six stations in Angola where missionaries reside and where the institutional work is carried on. Surrounding these are many outstations in charge of native pastors and teachers. Beyond these is the vast expanse of heathenism. Into this outlying pagan territory the missionaries make frequent tours for the purposes of evangelization. Preaching services are usually held on the outskirts of the villages, where the people are told the gospel story and are urged to send their children to the mission schools. The testimonies of the Christian natives who accompany the missionary are sometimes more effective even than the words of the missionary himself. In such ways the gospel is spreading far and wide among the Ovimbundu. As they put it, "The Words have come among us." The picture represents Rev. and Mrs. Henry A. Neipp on one of their evangelistic tours.

SCHOOLHOUSE, WEST AFRICA



THIS is not a particularly beautiful picture, but it tells a great story. This schoolhouse was built by Kanjundu, the well-known African chief, whose conversion attracted so much attention some years ago. Upon becoming a Christian he freed all his slaves, about one hundred in number, and presented each one with a home and a little piece of land. They settled around him like his own children. Having seven wives, he released six of them and made honorable provision for their comfort. He considered it to be his duty to bring his entire tribe to Christ, and as one step in the process he built this schoolhouse in his own village. All the children were required to attend school, while old and young were urged to attend the preaching services. This is the first instance, so far as we know, of compulsory education in Africa.

CARRYING RUM INTO AFRICA



THE chief obstacle to the spread of Christianity in West Africa is not idolatry or superstition, but rum. This picture, taken in Angola, shows how liquor is transported into the interior from the coast by means of native carriers. It is dealt out to the natives by unscrupulous Portuguese traders, and is working havoc among many of the tribes. No people in the world are so quickly and completely demoralized by rum as the Africans. In all probability the rum represented in the picture came from Boston, the home of the American Board. Boston has been known to ship as much as 1,571,353 gallons of rum to the west coast of Africa in a single year. It is a disgrace to our country that we are engaging in such a traffic. Eventually an international agreement should be drawn up looking to prohibition throughout the African colonies.



THE Balkan Peninsula, one of the fairest sections of our earth, in our minds is associated mainly with national hatreds, wars, and massacres. It has been called the cock-pit of Europe. It was in this particular valley, shown in the picture, that Miss Ellen M. Stone was captured by bandits in September, 1901, who kept her in captivity in the mountains of Bulgaria until, more than five months after, she was ransomed by the gifts of her relatives and many American friends. The Board maintains missionaries not only in Bulgaria, but also in Macedonia, Serbia, and Albania. Throughout this region the graduates of Robert College at Constantinople and of other American institutions exert a strong influence. There are those who think Christian education is to be the solution of the Balkan question.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SAMOKOV BULGARIA



THE only evangelical institution for the training of young men for teaching and for Christian service in Bulgaria is the Collegiate Institute at Samokov. The policy of this school is to confine its ministrations to a carefully selected number of young men who give promise of real leadership in community and national affairs. It stands for high scholarship and efficiency in Christian service. It has a faculty of thirteen and its course covers eight years. Government recognition enables the school to draw its pupils from the families of the Orthodox Church as well as from Protestant homes. The influence of this school is felt throughout the kingdom of Bulgaria.

ELIAS RIGGS
PIONEER TRANSLATOR, TURKEY



REV. ELIAS RIGGS, D.D., who went out to Turkey in 1838, was instrumental in giving the Bible to four nations: Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, and Armenia, a record scarcely paralleled on the mission field. He stands at the top of the long list of missionaries of the American Board who have devoted their lives to giving the Bible and wholesome literature to non-Christian people. Thirteen of his descendants have been missionaries of the American Board; ten of these are now under appointment.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE AND MISSION BUILDINGS



A BEAUTIFUL situation in the fertile plain of North-western Asia Minor is the site of Anatolia College, with its theological training school, its collegiate department, and its large hospital. In connection with the same institution is the Girls' School, which has accomplished such wonderful things under the leadership of Miss Charlotte Willard. This group of buildings is the center of a large and wide-extending mission work, reaching to the Black Sea on the north and running eastward into the Caucasus region, including a population of more than a million Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Russians. Anatolia College is in a position to exert a mighty influence in the rehabilitation of Turkey in the period following the war. This picture represents a typical Turkish mission station, with the missionary residences and school buildings packed closely together on account of the scarcity of land.

YOUNG TURKS IN THE GEDIK PASHA KINDERGARTEN



THE Woman's Board of Missions conducts an excellent school for boys and girls in the Stambouli district of Constantinople. The buildings occupy a commanding site in the very heart of the ancient city and the school is known throughout Constantinople for the high quality of its work. The children are drawn from Greek, Armenian, and Turkish homes. The remarkable thing is that in the midst of the war the attendance of Turkish children has increased. Moreover, these young Turks come from prominent families, who pay tuition fees gladly. In this picture we see a group of Turkish children in attendance upon the kindergarten department.

TURKISH OFFICIAL AND DAUGHTER AT A MISSION SCHOOL



NOT only are the Moslems being attracted to our educational institutions in increasing numbers, even in the midst of war, but individually they are becoming interested in Christian truth. When religious toleration is secured and Turkey has a stable government, there is certain to be a Christian movement among the Turks of high and low degree. The man in the picture is the Pasha of the Marash district. The little girls are his children, whom he placed in the mission school of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. When he was thanked for showing this confidence in the Board and its work, he replied that the obligation was on the other side and that he greatly appreciated the opportunity of educating his children in an American institution.

CESAREA HOSPITAL, TURKEY



A GREAT center of medical work in Turkey is the historic city of Cesarea. This hospital, located in the Talas suburb, is the only means that over two millions of people have for receiving modern medical care. The building suggests something of the size and strength of the work. It is an interesting fact that nearly all of the expense of this hospital and its thousands of patients each year is borne almost entirely by the payments made by the people. Yet no one is turned away because he is unable to pay for medicine or for treatment. The missionary houses at the right and left of the picture, as you will notice, are closely connected with the medical institution, showing that the work is a unit.

MISS JILLSON IN RELIEF WORK AT BROUSA



IN war times the missionaries in Turkey are largely occupied in relief work. In the picture you will see Miss Jeannie Jillson, of Brousa, thus engaged. It was winter when this snapshot was made and she is shown in the act of dealing out charcoal for fuel. The work is thoroughly organized and is conducted on scientific as well as humanitarian lines. A large proportion of the relief money is used in securing remunerative work for the refugees. The amount of good accomplished by the funds sent out from America is incalculable. Unquestionably the money has saved the remnant of the Armenian race. Incidentally, in the eyes of the Turks it has afforded an impressive demonstration of practical Christianity. This is a case where money talks.

GIVING FOOD TO ARMENIAN ORPHANS



THE survivors of the Armenian race are largely women and children, especially the latter. As the result of the massacres and deportations, hundreds of thousands of Armenian orphans are left to the care and sympathy of the Christian people of America. If these little ones can be kept from starvation and eventually given a Christian education, a new Armenia with glorious possibilities will soon arise. Not less than 50,000 orphans are already being cared for by our missionaries, as the result of American gifts.

INDUSTRIAL WORK, OORFA



OORFA, situated in the north of Mesopotamia, is the ancient Edessa of the Persians. The modern city before the war had a population of about 50,000. Here the Board for many years carried on an industrial work of large proportions under the leadership of that remarkable woman, Corinna Shattuck. At one time not less than 2,000 Armenian women gained a livelihood in Miss Shattuck's handkerchief industry. Bible lessons were an integral part of the enterprise. The men were taught blacksmithing, forging, carpentry, and agriculture. During the war Oorfa has been the scene of a series of tragic events, resulting in the practical wiping out of the Armenian population. Our missionary, Rev. Francis H. Leslie, met his death here in 1915.

BIOLOGY CLASS AT MARASH COLLEGE



ONE institution which the war has been unable to stop is the Girls' College at Marash, supported by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. Here the work has gone on uninterruptedly and with great success. In this college Armenian and Turkish girls can obtain a first-class modern education, fitting them for teaching and for homemaking. Miss Annie Gordon and her biology class appear in the picture, which suggests the kind of girls who are drawn to this school, and also the quality of the work which is done.

ECONOMY AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE COMBINED



MUCH time is spent in Turkey in preparing food, the same as in all other countries, but the vegetables, for the most part, are different from ours in America. The picture represents pupils in one of the mission boarding schools preparing food for the winter's supply. In all of the girls' schools of Turkey the major part of the work is done by the girls themselves. This saves expense to the school, and gives practical instruction to the pupils in household economy. Much emphasis is put upon this part of girls' education, and many improvements are introduced thereby into the domestic customs of the country.

NURSE AND INFANT AINTAB HOSPITAL



AZARIAH SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL at Aintab was one of the first hospitals built in Turkey, and today stands as the center of one of the largest and most important medical works in that country. Dr. Fred D. Shepard, who for more than thirty years was at the head of the institution, has recently died of typhus fever, contracted from a Turkish patient. Through the nobility of his character and his rare skill as a physician, his reputation spread far and wide. He numbered many prominent Turkish officials among his patients. This picture shows a little corner of the hospital, with the American nurse who is at the head of the Nurses' Department. Under her is a staff of Armenian nurses in various stages of training.

FOOTBALL AT
CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE, AINTAB



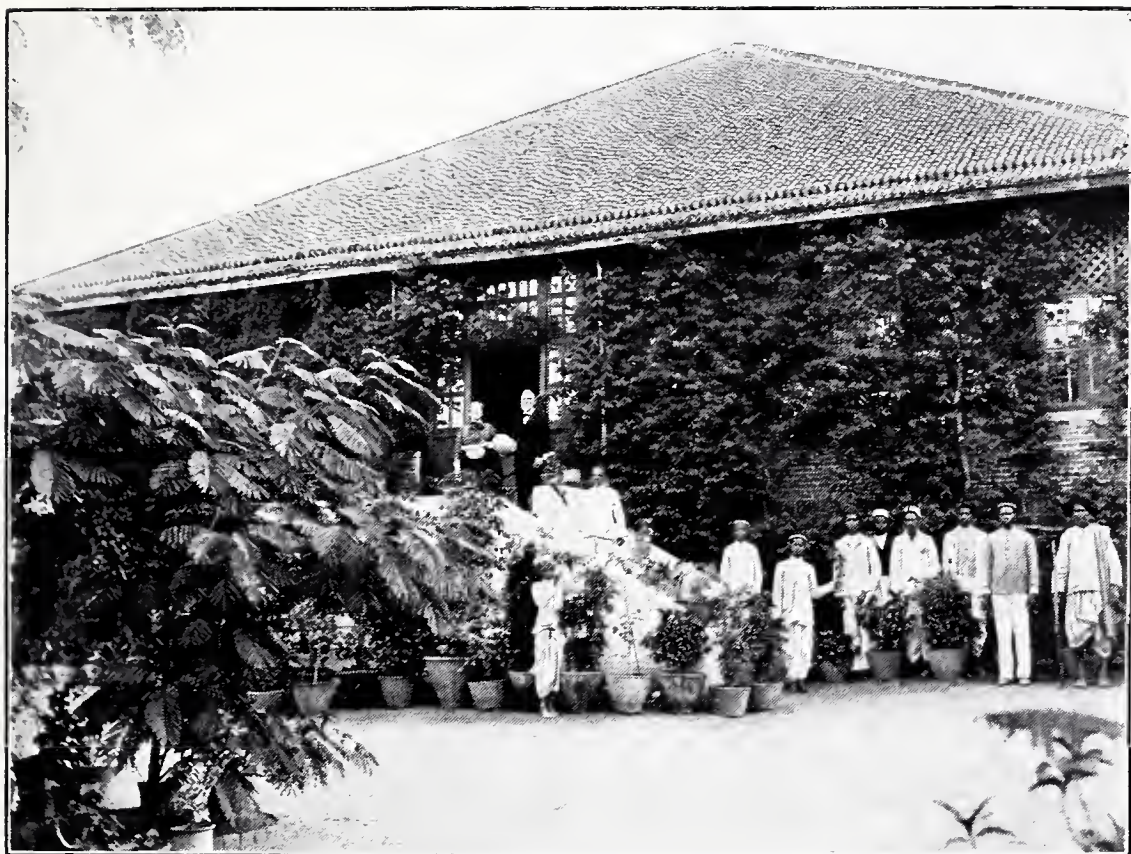
THE missionaries have introduced American athletics into all the higher educational institutions, including football, which is played with great zest. In this way healthful recreation is obtained and the boys have the advantage of the discipline connected with team work. Whatever can be done to brighten up the life of the people should be attempted, as Turkey is too much a land of sadness and despair. The view before us is from the athletic field of Central Turkey College at Aintab.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT



SEVEN hundred miles east of Constantinople, and in a country overlooking one of the most fertile plains in Turkey, along one side of which flows the River Euphrates, is the ancient city of Harpoot. The most prominent structures in this city are the buildings of Euphrates College, one of the first colleges of the American Board established in this land. It is the only higher educational institution of its kind for five million people. The college, in all departments, has about 1,000 pupils. Its white buildings can be seen across the Euphrates valley for more than forty miles, and send forth their glow like a beacon light over that dark country.

A MISSION BUNGALOW, SIRUR, INDIA



IT looks attractive, doesn't it? With its brick walls and tiled roof, set off with vines and palms and potted plants—this missionary residence seems more than habitable. And so it is; and so it should be. In a climate so trying as India's, it is essential that the missionary should have a house that will protect him from the severity of the heat; and in a land so appealing and depressing it is necessary, too, that the Christian worker should have a comfortable and refreshing retreat. The strain on life is fierce enough at best.

The missionary and his wife are standing in the doorway, typical of the welcome and help they would offer. The native men on the steps and below suggest the procession of needy lives that file thither. The missionary's house is not so much his castle as it is his workshop, his base of operations.

THE CHURCH AT AHMEDNAGAR



GREAT was the rejoicing when this new church was finished and opened for service in the city of Ahmednagar, in Western India, where is one of the American Board's largest and most developed mission stations. Much thought was put into the planning of the church to preserve Oriental forms and symbols in this Christian sanctuary. So it is mainly flat-roofed and has a noble dome as its chief characteristic. In its decoration the lotus flower was worked into windows and church furnishings, as appealing to Hindu religious thought.

The Sunday school of this church numbers over 1,000, as does also the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. The building is a great center of activity.

OUR CO-WORKERS, INDIA



HERE are Pastor Modak and his wife (left) and the assistant pastor and wife (right) of the Ahmednagar church as they were in 1914. Pastor Modak has since died. He was a remarkable man—of highest caste (Brahman), well-educated, bred to the law, and a very successful advocate; who was also so sincere, earnest, and influential a Christian that when the church lost their pastor, they fairly compelled this fellow-member and layman to take the vacant post.

Indian pastors wear the turban and other parts of the dress of their people, usually adding as official robe a black coat. The pastors' wives are usually graduates of the mission schools and are true helpmeets to their husbands.

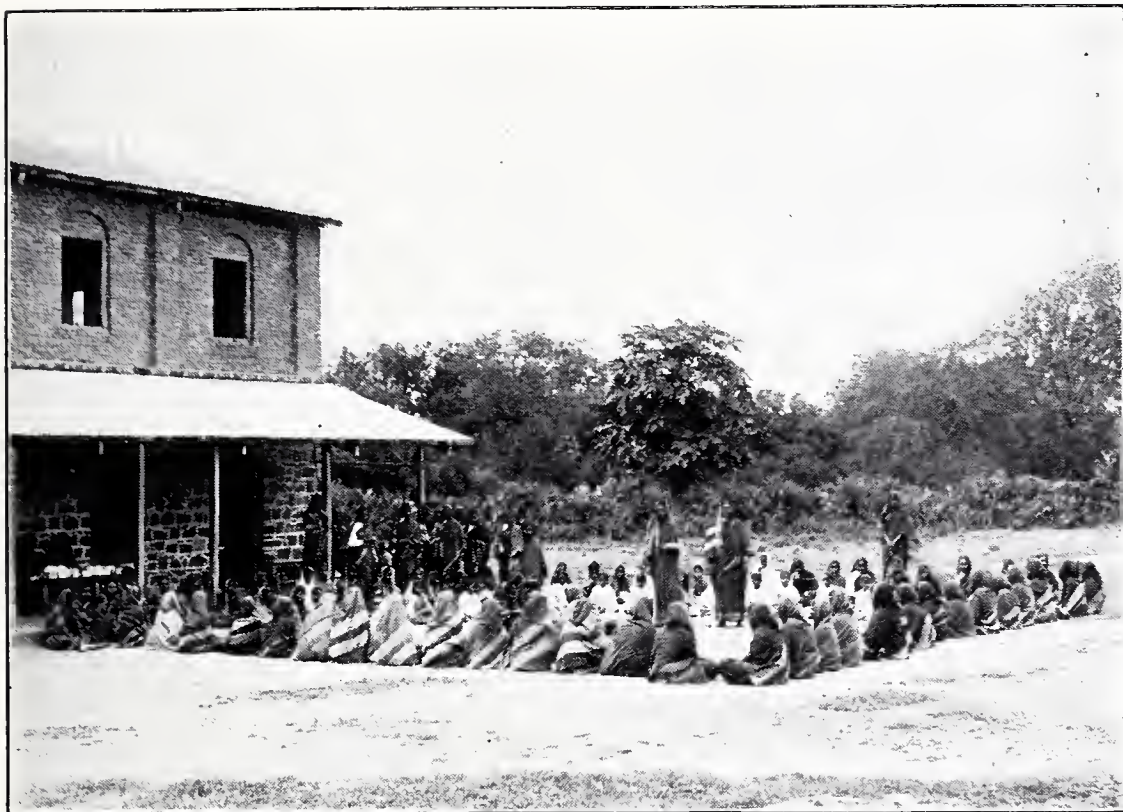
NATIVE CHRISTIAN WORKERS, INDIA



AS parents cherish their children, so the foreign missionary cherishes the native Christians of whom he has had the training and who go forth from his hand to places of service in the church and community. Often such a disciple becomes more effective than his teacher in preaching or teaching, knowing as he does by inheritance the mind and heart of his countrymen. And the hope of the evangelization of the non-Christian lands is, of course, not the missionary, save at second hand; it is the native Christian man and woman who become witnesses to their own people.

Here are Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Hume (in center), surrounded by some of those whom they have trained at Ahmednagar (Dr. Hume in the Theological Seminary and Mrs. Hume in the Bible-Woman's School), and with whom they are now associated in the work.

RAHURI GIRLS' SCHOOL, INDIA



OUT-OF-DOOR breakfasts are not unknown in America—in summer time. And in Rahuri it's always summer time—or so it seems to Americans. In this commodious and comfortable fashion sit the 150 members of the Girls' Boarding School at Rahuri, in the Marathi Mission, eating their ten o'clock breakfast. In India, because of the heat, the missionaries get an early start on the day and do much of their outside work before breakfast and before the sun gets high.

These mission boarding schools are power houses where is generated the force that is to carry Christian ideas into Indian life. Imagine what so many girls, taught, inspired, disciplined, with minds awake and with natures freed from enslaving superstition, will do for the homes and the hearts they are to shape in after years.

A PONY CART, INDIA



THIS is not an ice cart; not even a nice cart. But it is a high-grade conveyance for India. In these *jutkas*, or pony carts, missionaries ride many long miles in their touring over their fields. For off the lines of the railroad, and if one does not have a motor car or motor cycle, it is about the best vehicle obtainable. It is not speedy; three miles an hour is its maximum. With its lack of seats, its low top, and its single pair of wheels, it leaves something to be desired for comfort. But having a double cover to shield from the sun, and being open at both ends to give chance to every breath of air, it is after all adapted to its locality, and affords a welcome shelter, often by night as well as by day, to the touring missionary.

CHURCH AT PASUMALAI, INDIA



A CHURCH is far more than its building. Yet a good building is a great asset to a church. Nowhere is this more evident than on mission ground, where institutions are apt to be rated pretty much according to their appearance. It has been thought sometimes that a wrong impression was likely to be got by those connected with mission stations as they compare the buildings of colleges and hospitals with the houses of worship.

There is no danger of this sort at Pasumalai, the American Board's educational center three miles from the city of Madura, where is located a High and Training School with over 600 young men as students and a Theological Seminary with fifty under instruction, who make up the larger part of the congregation that fills this spacious and impressive church.

BOYS AT WORK, INDIA



MANUAL training has won for itself a recognized place in modern education. High schools are recognizing that not all their pupils are qualified for a merely intellectual course of study; courses and even allied schools are being devised to meet this need.

Some mission fields, particularly India, have peculiar need of a training that includes work for the hands and exalts the dignity of labor. For the East Indian is accustomed to think that if he has any education he is above manual labor. To counteract this sense of work as degrading, as well as to equip needy boys and girls to earn a livelihood and to provide a practical education for those whose bent is away from books, the American Board's missions in India have developed industrial departments in connection with their schools. The picture shows a carpenter shop in one of the Madura Mission schools. Note how interested the boys are in their work.

HOSPITAL AT MADURA, INDIA



“GRATEFUL patients” put up this imposing building; or, at least, if the patients did not do it themselves, their friends and countrymen did. It was in recognition of the devoted and skillful work of Dr. Frank Van Allen in the city of Madura that, among others, certain rich Indian bankers, whose families or acquaintances had benefited from his care, were moved to provide him with funds for erecting this modern hospital of light dressed stone, spick and span, a House of Mercy indeed for the poor sufferers that flock to it.

It is said not a small proportion of the 42,000 rupees (or \$14,000) that it cost was voted from the treasury of Hindu temples. About 20,000 patients a year come to this hospital from 300 to 400 villages. Fronting one of the broad city streets, with the new Woman’s Hospital just across the way, it is a witness to the healing spirit of Christianity.

VILLAGE SCHOOL CHILDREN, CEYLON



THINK what it means that the Ceylon Mission has in its hand the training of 11,000 school children in that northern end of the island known as the Jaffna Peninsula! What an opportunity to impress the life of the next generation of its people! And with the help of government grants these village schools are made almost self-supporting. If only the simple and inexpensive school buildings can be maintained, this vastly important field of work is assured.

The ten pupils in the picture represent ten different grades in the schools. Different castes also are observable. The one seated at the extreme left is a low caste boy; the one in white standing back of him holds a palm-leaf book. From these common schools the brighter students go on to higher training schools and to Jaffna College, to become educated and efficient pastors and leaders of their people.

PASTOR SANDERS AT WORK, CEYLON



A RATHER cranky looking vessel, one would think, for water less smooth than that in the picture. But these islanders are very expert in the handling of a boat; and their simple costume helps.

The churches of Ceylon not only for the most part support their own government institutions and pay their own pastors' salaries, but they have organized two missionary societies, one for work on the coast of India and the other for home mission work in the outlying islands near the mainland.

Every Sunday graduates from Jaffna College go to this home for Christian work. The picture represents such a graduate under Professor Sanders, who is a professor in the college at Jaffna, but who gives his Sundays to this missionary work for his fellow-countrymen.

You can't call them "Rice Christians."

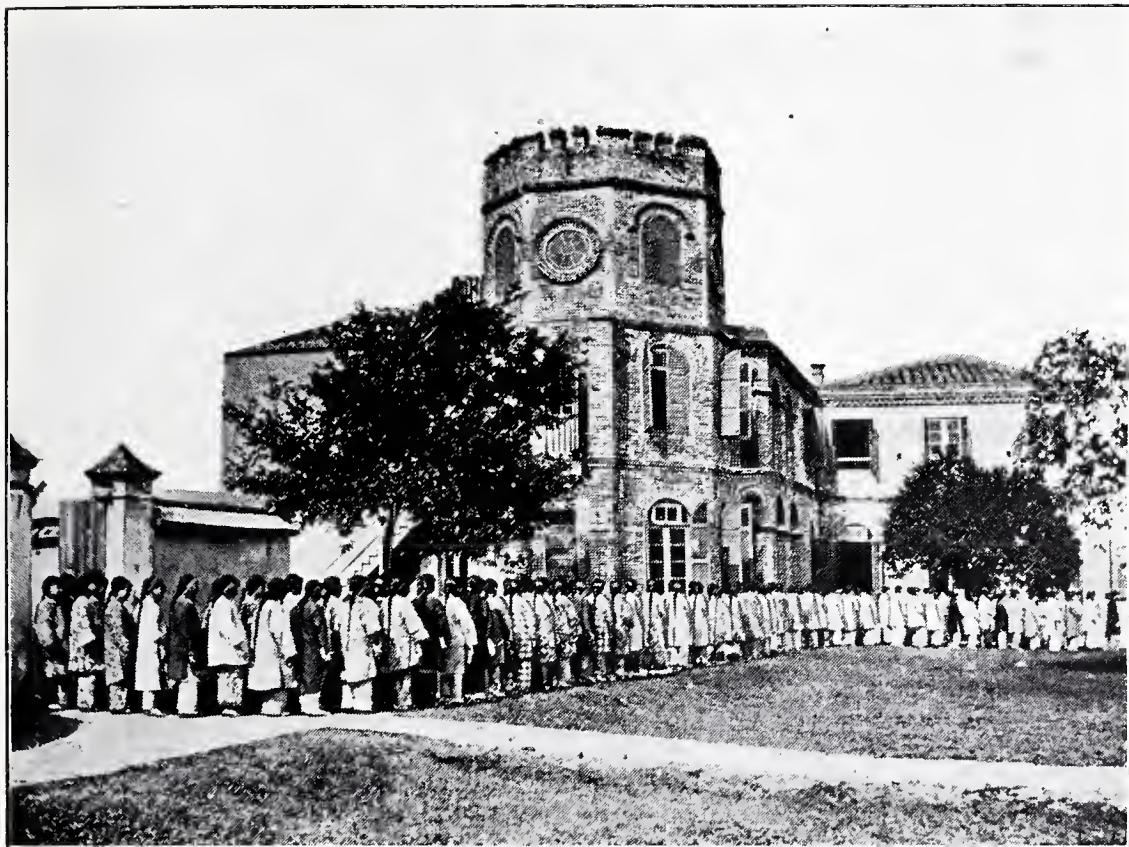
SURGICAL WARD, CEYLON HOSPITAL



THINK of a hospital with one foreign doctor, one native assistant, one foreign nurse, besides native dispensers, nurses, matron, etc., that has in one year 2,400 inpatients, 4,800 dispensary patients, 10,000 dispensary visits, 500 maternity cases, with 390 visits to villages and 77 office consultations! Yet that is the record of the McLeod Hospital for Women and Children at Inuvil, Ceylon, under the care of a modest little lady, Dr. Isabella Curr. The picture shows one of the wards of this busy hospital.

The chance which a hospital affords for Christian work among a non-Christian people is immeasurable. Its very conduct is a testimony and an object lesson; its spirit exerts an influence unconsciously. And long days of sickness and convalescence give opportunity for quiet talks and for the message of Christian worship that cannot but make impression.

GOING TO CHURCH, CHINA



IT is a long step from the typical Chinese woman, of the bound feet and the fettered mind, to this group of girls, students in the Foochow Girls' College. They may look more like young men in their native dress of coat and trousers, but they are girls nevertheless, bright-eyed, eager, responsive; on their way to church, as they were caught in this snapshot, and on their way, we may hope, to make Christian women of power and leadership, in home and church and community.

This girls' school, called a college, supported by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, is steadily raising its standards; it has increased its plant and added to its equipment. Enlarged dormitories, an assembly hall, a gymnasium, are in view. Best of all, the religious life is kept warm and pervasive. It is a factor that counts in the Christianizing of new China.

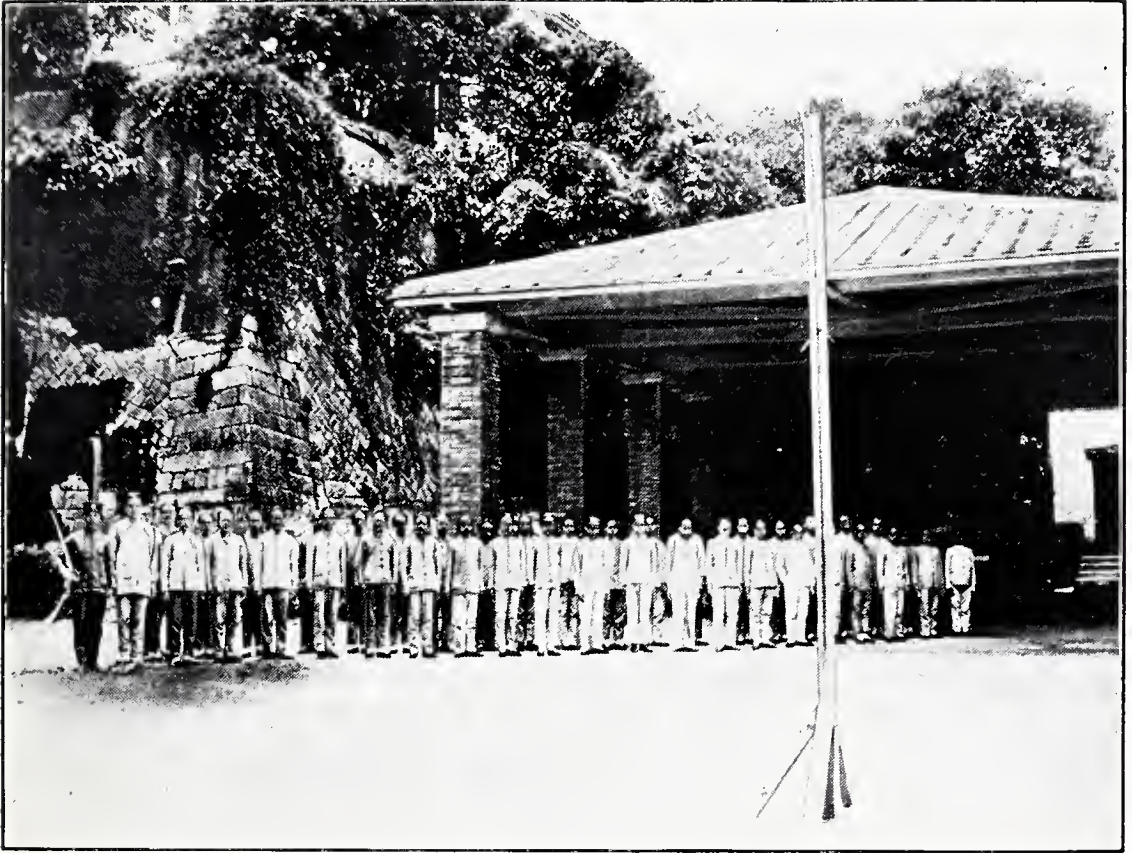
FOOCHOW COLLEGE, CHINA



ONE of the great missions of the American Board in China has its main station at Foochow, an ancient and powerful walled city of nearly a million inhabitants, sixty miles up the Min River, in the province of Fuhkien.

The mission compound is in the heart of this throbbing city. Here are crowded a score or more of buildings, only a part of which are shown in the picture. In the foreground are some of the Foochow College buildings. This institution has become a high-grade middle or preparatory school of nearly 400 students, which fits into a chain of institutions from kindergarten up to the new Union Christian University, with its fine college and its professional schools. This mission compound is a hive of industry whose influence reaches out into all the ways of life of this provincial capital. And its influence is greater every year.

GYMNASIUM, FOOCHOW, CHINA



WHEN it comes to outdoor amusements, the Chinese idea is to fly kites or to walk out carrying a bird in a cage; that is physical exercise.

Young China, however, takes to gymnastics, games, and outdoor sports, as well as to other Western notions. These straight and snappy lines of young men are students in Foochow College, drawn up before their outdoor gymnasium. The climate makes possible open sides, and only a roof to keep off the rain.

Here are being waked up, disciplined, and educated future preachers and teachers for this part of China; officials, too, and business and professional men, leaders in one department and another of the new China so fast developing. And on them all, from these college associations and influences, is being put the impress of Christian ideals.

CHINESE COOLIES
STARTING FOR FRANCE
WITH DR. COOPER



DR. JAMES F. COOPER, who is in charge of these 3,003 Chinese coolies, is the figure in dark citizen's clothes in the center of the front row of ten men. He is one of the American Board's missionary physicians at Foochow, given leave of absence during the war that he may accompany this battalion of the thousands of Chinese whom the British government has secured to go to France for labor behind the fighting line. Dr. Cooper is to be in charge of a base hospital for these strangers in a strange land and is to be in every way possible their friend and helper; a real piece of missionary work for the times.

The picture was taken at Wei Hai Wei, the British base in China, just before the party sailed on their long journey, which was safely accomplished. Dr. Cooper, who, by the way, is of English parentage, received a commission as Lieutenant in the Medical Corps from the British Ambassador. He took with him one graduate nurse and four Chinese student nurses who had been under his training in Foochow.

WEALTHY SCHOOLGIRLS, CANTON



NOT only the poor and the outcast are being reached on mission fields. More and more access is being had to the people of standing and influence, to the more educated and well-to-do. Particularly in China has approach been made to the gentry and official classes, as well as to the student world and to some of the *literati*.

In Canton, Mrs. Nelson's tact and enthusiasm have not only established a girls' school which has already won large and secure place for itself in that huge city, but have so impressed some of the wealthy Chinese there, that they are sending to it their daughters, properly attended by servants, who guard them through the city streets and wait upon them in the school. This picture shows a few of these girls and their attendants welcomed by Mrs. Nelson at the doorway of the missionary home.

BLIND CHILDREN IN HONGKONG



SORE eyes are a commonplace of childhood in China; and blind eyes are the affliction of a frightfully large percentage of each new generation. Dirt, unsanitary homes, ignorance of any proper care of the eyes and their troubles, are responsible for the spread of those diseases which produce blindness, and which doom to misery their victims. For the Chinese, left to themselves, do nothing about it. They neither seek to prevent nor to cure the trouble; nor do they relieve the lot of the blind or help them make the best of their misfortune. Blind girls in Canton are systematically bred to a life of shame. It has already made a great impression upon the Chinese that the Christian missionary at once took note of the despised little ones, and that Christian homes have been established in many places in which they are received and where they are educated. The picture shows one of such asylums.

DR. AND MRS. D. Z. SHEFFIELD
NORTH CHINA



IT is interesting to see what sort of people are doing this missionary work. Here are two veterans of the North China Mission—Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, who began their missionary career in Peking in 1869. Dr. Sheffield died in 1913, but his wife is still in active service. Dr. Sheffield was a tireless worker in the field of literature; his text-books, translations, treatises, numbered many volumes, while his expert knowledge of Mandarin enabled him to render special service in Bible revision.

In the picture will be noticed some superb specimens of Chinese bric-a-brac, witness both to Dr. Sheffield's knowledge of China's art and to the generous gifts of Chinese pupils and friends. After his death his rare collection was sold and the proceeds used for a memorial in mission equipment.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN NORTH CHINA



THE central building in this group has been till recently the home both of the Woman's Union College of Peking and of the Bridgman Academy. The college, which is maintained jointly by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, the Presbyterian Mission Board, and the London Missionary Society, in 1917 moved into what was a ducal residence in Manchu days, but has now been transformed into a spacious and convenient group of college buildings. It is the only institution of college grade for women in North China, and one of two in the entire country. It is admirably placed and has won the confidence and regard of leading Chinese at the capital.

Bridgman Academy, which now occupies the building shown in the picture, was one of the first girls' schools to be established in Peking, and commemorates the name of one of the Board's earliest missionaries there. It has over a hundred pupils in its enrollment, which means, for one thing, a connection with so many aspiring Chinese homes.

A PHYSICIAN APPEARS



IN America there is one doctor for every 577 of the population; in mission lands there is but one for every 2,500,000. Naturally when the doctor appears he gathers a crowd. Mission hospitals and dispensaries are in many cases thronged with sufferers and their friends. Even in comparatively small cities, and with but few and slightly trained helpers and a very modest outfit, a missionary surgeon will perform in a year operations which, in number and in character, are almost unbelievable to his brother-surgeon, who works in some well-equipped American hospital.

And when the missionary doctor in China goes a-touring, visits outlying villages or market towns in his district, his fame goes before him, and the local representatives of the 400,000,000 of China are on hand to receive him, as in the picture they are waiting for Dr. Tucker, of the big hospital in Techow. The man with the hat at the left (who, by the way, is on horseback) is the evangelistic missionary, who has come along to help and to take advantage of the opportunity.

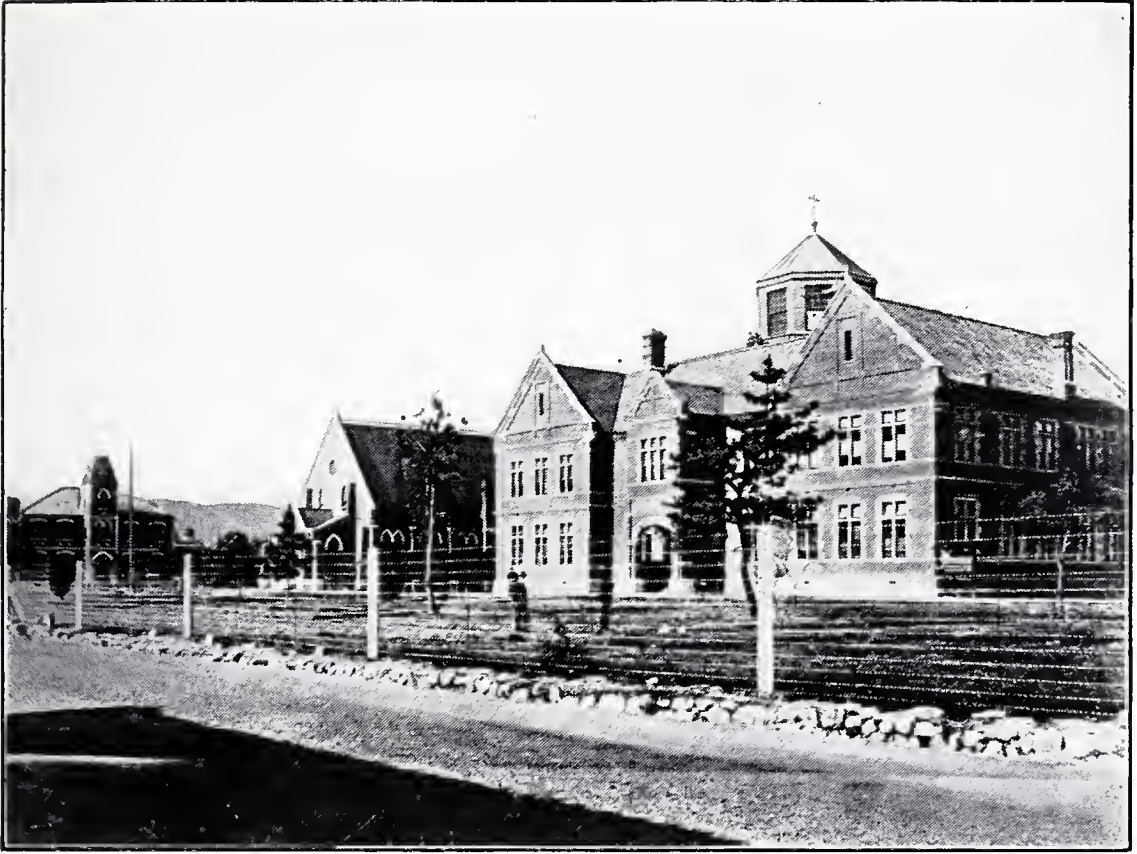
DR. INGRAM, OF NORTH CHINA, AND TRAINED ASSISTANTS



THE “trained assistants” in this picture do not seem to be rendering much assistance. Probably the excitement of having their picture taken was too diverting. But their presence emphasizes a prime concern of medical missions, in China as in all lands where they are operating, viz., the raising up of trained and qualified natives of the country to take over the work which the mission introduces. The new and high-grade medical colleges being established by the China Medical Board, one of which is at Peking, where Dr. Ingram is located, are full of promise to this end.

Dr. Ingram has become intensely interested in the problem of the insane, for whom nothing is being done in China, and is devoting himself to a campaign for a model insane asylum.

DOSHISHA COLLEGE, JAPAN



AT the meeting of the American Board at Rutland, Vt., in 1874, a Christian Japanese by the name of Joseph Neesima pleaded for the establishment in his country of a Christian university. With trembling voice and streaming eyes, he refused to take his seat until his appeal was answered. Finally, William E. Dodge arose, and pledged \$1,000 to get the enterprise started. Others followed in quick succession until Neesima's day dream had become a reality. Such was the beginning of the famous Doshisha. It stands today in the ancient capital city of Japan—Kyoto—one of the best equipped and widest known Christian institutions of the East. Only three of its many buildings appear in the picture. The President is Rev. Tasuku Harada, D.D., and the students number about 1,000. Doshisha means "The One Endeavor."

KOBE BIBLE-WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC SCHOOL



IT has been found impossible to elevate society in the Eastern countries without educating the women as well as the men. This need in Japan is being met in part by Kobe College, which is supported by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. In connection with this excellent institution is a Bible-Woman's Evangelistic School, whose graduates have gone out as assistants to Japanese pastors and as independent special workers among their Japanese sisters. Many of the women who take this course are widows and often they have been themselves wives of pastors. The school is situated in the flourishing city of Kobe, and has a name and influence extending well over the empire.

MRS. LEARNED'S KINDERGARTEN KYOTO



EVERYBODY loves a kindergarten, and certainly this one at Kyoto, Japan, should come in for a large share in our affections. The Japanese children, with their attractive faces, their quaint clothing, and their cute ways, are an unending delight to travelers. Mrs. Learned's school at Kyoto, however, cares little for the romantic and picturesque and goes in for character building and a sound basis of education for every little tot coming within its doors. The American Board had the honor of introducing kindergarten schools into Japan. The movement was taken up by the government, and today they are perhaps the most popular institutions in the country.

OKAYAMA ORPHANAGE, JAPAN



ONE of the most impressive features of Christianity, and one which appeals with tremendous emphasis to non-Christian people, is its humanitarian work. It is when Christianity reaches out to the helpless and to the forsaken and lifts them up and gives them practical help that it makes its strongest appeal. The Okayama Orphanage, which has received recognition from the Emperor and from the whole official class, has had as many as 2,000 boys under its care. They receive sound Christian training, and also learn self-supporting industries. The Orphanage constitutes a village in itself within the village of Okayama, and is known throughout the borders of Japan.

GUADALAJARA CHURCH, MEXICO



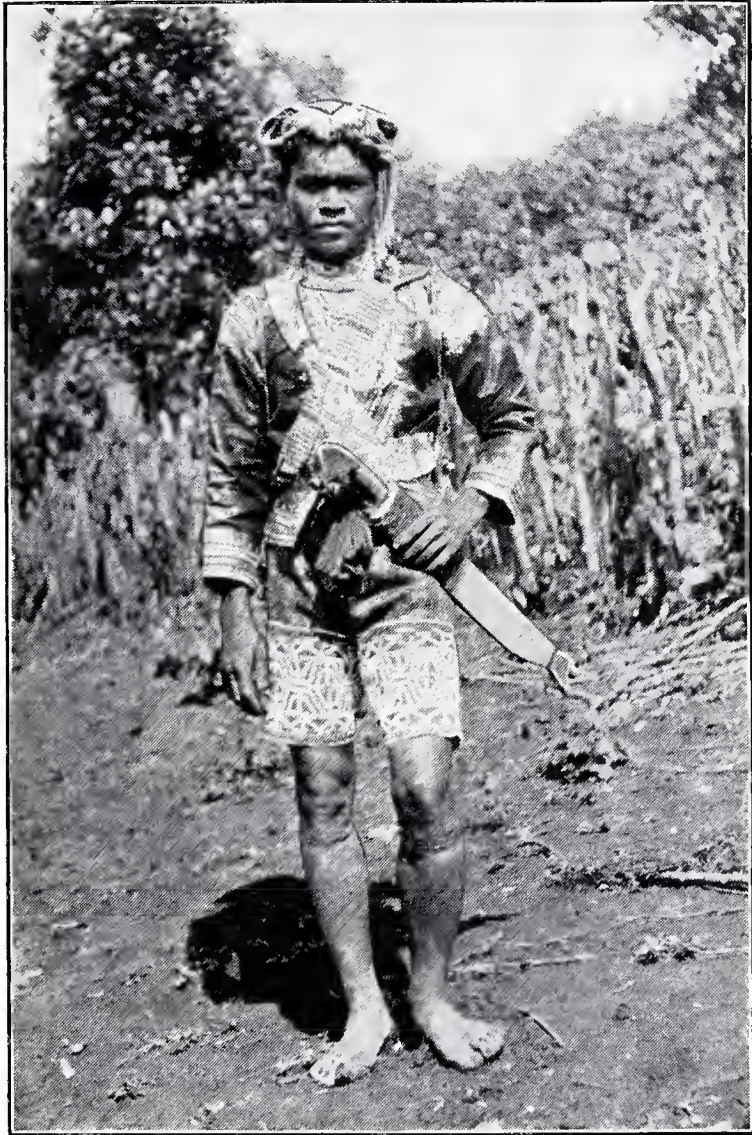
UNTIL a few years ago the Roman Catholic Church had absolute sway over Mexico. Dissatisfied with these conditions, the government disavowed the church, from which time there has been religious liberty throughout the young republic. Notwithstanding all the revolution and bloodshed, there has been no thought of returning to the old régime. The American Board missions were established first in Guadalajara the second largest city in the country, and often referred to as the Athens of Mexico. In the heart of that city there stands a symbol and emblem of freedom of conscience and religious liberty, a Christian church. It is the center of the evangelistic Protestant work for all that region. Close by is a training school where young men receive their education for the gospel ministry, besides a Girls' School with over 200 pupils.

NORMAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, MEXICO



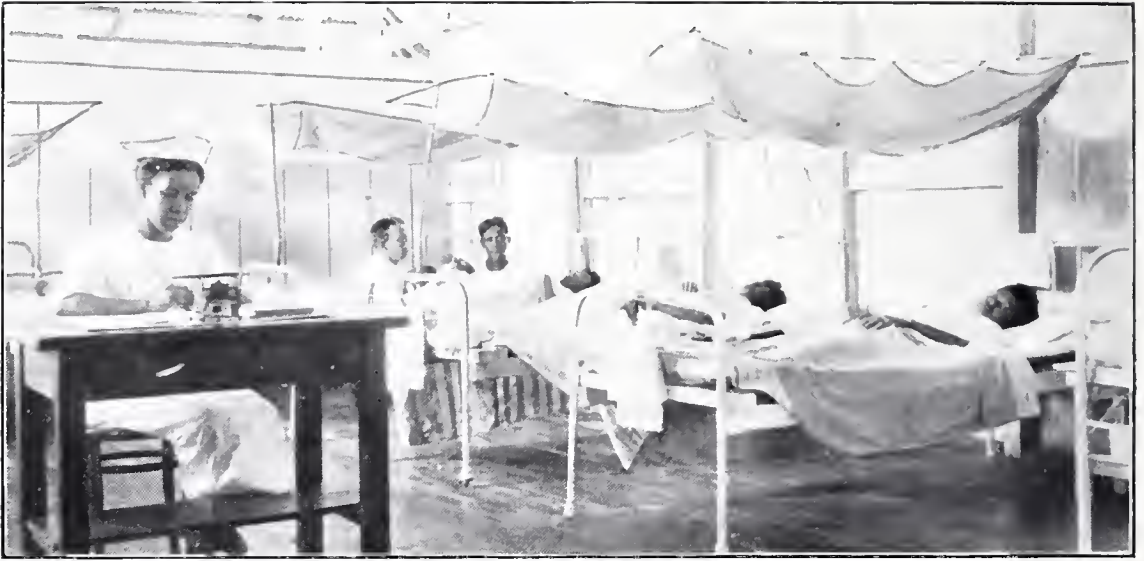
MEXICO has presented from the beginning an unusual field for the educated woman, especially since the declaration of religious liberty and the establishment of a school system by the government. It was an easy thing to establish a system of education, but a more difficult thing to secure efficient teachers. Recognizing this situation, the American missionaries organized girls' schools in various cities. At Chihuahua was established the Mission Normal Training School for Girls, supported by the Woman's Board. Its graduates are in great demand, not only for the Christian schools, but for government schools as well. In this institution the hand is trained as well as the head, and of course no school in Mexico would be complete that did not teach embroidery and allied needle work.

A BAGOBO WARRIOR, PHILIPPINES



THE island of Mindanao in the Philippines is the second largest of the group, and except for the western peninsula, it is the exclusive field of the American Board. The population is about 700,000. Many of the people are "raw heathen," like the specimen before you, who participated in human sacrifice not thirty miles from our station at Davao. This is the newest mission of the Board, having been established in 1902.

A CORNER IN THE HOSPITAL
DAVAO, MINDANAO



AT present we have two stations in Mindanao: Davao in the south and Cagayan in the north. The Board plans to extend this work until the leading coast towns are occupied and work is also undertaken for the wild tribes of the interior. Davao is our pioneer station, and we find a flourishing work centering in that city, including a hospital, a chapel, and two mission residences. The medical work, which is conducted in a highly creditable way, from the first has been supported by a group of business men in New York. An American doctor and nurse are in charge.

THE SULTANA AND HER MAIDS



THE population of Mindanao is a strange mixture, being part Roman Catholic, part heathen, and part Mohammedan. Although the Moros are Moslems of the fanatical brand, they consider themselves loyal Americans. They constitute the most difficult missionary problem of the Philippines. The pagan tribes, some twenty-five in number, are wide-open to the gospel. To a large extent the Catholics have broken with Rome and are eager for Protestant instruction. Altogether Mindanao, our only mission under the flag, offers one of the finest opportunities confronting the American Board in any part of the world.

THE AMERICAN BOARD STORY IN FIGURES

Exclusive Responsibility of the Board	75,000,000 souls
Missionaries	665
Native Workers	4,877
Missions	19
Stations	106
Outstations	1,461
Churches	701
Communicants	83,135
Adherents	188,621
Colleges	18
Theological Seminaries	14
Lower Schools	1,587
Pupils	85,197
Native Contributions last year	\$371,809
Receipts of the Board (including Woman's Boards)	\$1,207,126.54

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BECOME A PARTNER?

Write to any officer of the Board and he will tell you how. Address, The American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.





